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ON THE DECREASE OF RESPECT TOWARDS WOMEN.

IT is a mark of the times, that we daily degenerate in our high reſpect and eſteem for the ladies, and it deſerves enquiry to what cauſe the diminution of their influence on our manners is to be attributed.

Is it that they are leſs lovely than in former times? No, for beauty is evidently on the increaſe.

Art is now ſo complete a handmaid, ſo adroit and intelligent—has ſo much contrivance and reſource, that almoſt every woman is beautiful.

"They are like the lillies of the valey, they toil not, neither do they ſpin, and yet Solomon was not arrayed like ſome of theſe."

A woman now a-days, requires nothing from nature but height, and a couple, or at leaſt one ſparkling eye

Shape is ſupplied by the truſs-maker.

Teeth, ſingly, or in ſets, by the dentiſt.

Rumps and boſoms by the milliners.

Inoculation prevents the ſmall-pox.

The frizure bids defiance both to red hair and grey.

And as to the complexion, perfumers provide it of every hue; from the ruddy of buxome nature, to the pale of delicate refinement.

Is it owing to neglect of education? No, for at no time was the female mind more richly endowed, or more elegantly accompliſhed

They aſſert their rank, and they maintain it by the eſtabliſhment of a fancy ſuperior to our own.

The cauſe, therefore, is only to be attributed to the degeneracy of the men. We have broken the line that divided the ſexes. We are dwindled into a race of feminine coxcombs, and inſtead of paying our court to beauty in its true and proper ſhape, in the female form, are become enamoured of our pretty ſelves, and ſtudy only the ornament of our thin and ſickly perſons. Hence ariſes the indifference for the ſex, and hence thoſe vile imputations which diſgrace and degrade us.

VIENNA, FEB. 27.

WE learn by letter from Venice, that the Turkiſh ſquadron, which has been at anchor ſince the beginning of January, in the ſmall gulph of Cattero, ſailed out of it the 6th inſtant. The Pacha of Negropont, who commands it, cauſed it to be reported at firſt, that he was going to quit the Adriatic; notwithſtanding which he was ſeen cruizing on the 14th off the iſland of Melido, oppoſite Scutari. We are ſtill ignorant of the deſign of the Turks in this cruize, but probably they only come to prevent any Ruſſian privateer from ſailing from the port of Trieſte.

FRANKFORT, (On the Main,) Jan. 25.

THE Ottomans have formed four great armies; one in ſervice, of 160,000, the ſecond in Boſner of 60,000 the third in Baſſarabia and Moldavia, where the choſen artillery are, and the fourth in the Crimea, between 20 and 25,000 men.

The Ruſſians were preparing to lay ſiege to Oczakow when the letters came away.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

THE Emperor has ſent hither to ſubſcribe for the works of the late King, but has ordered a ſet of them to be printed on vellum, in gold letters, for which the bookſeller has demanded four thouſand thalers in advance, which the Prince de Reuſs, Ambaſſador from Vienna at Berlin, has paid down.

HAGUE, Feb. 28.

LETTERS from Pruſſia and Poland inform us, that there has been a revolution at Dantzick, and much diſſatisfaction among the Burgeſſes, who take the opportunity of Ruſſia being at war to revolt, and ſubmit themſelves to the King of Pruſſia.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 22.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Hery Charles Schuyn, Eſquire, to be Lieutenant Governour of the iſland of Montſerrat, in America, in the room of general Benjamin Carpenter, deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Jeremy Pemberton, Eſquire, to be his Majeſty's chief juſtice of the province of Nova-Scotia, in the room of Bryan Finucane, Eſquire, deceaſed.

LEGHORN, MARCH 3.

LETTERS from Algiers of the 25th ult. mention, that the plague was again broken out there, and that for the laſt fortnight the mortality had encreaſed from ten to twelve daily.

The health office having alſo received certain advice, that the contagion had again manifeſted itſelf at Smyrna, have renewed the rigorous quarantine of forty days on all veſſels from both of thoſe places.

LONDON, March 19.

THE remonſtrances from the different Parliaments in favour of the Duke of Orleans. M Sabbatier and De Proteau, are urging with more and more importunity.

The Counteſs of Albany the widow of the late Pretender, has a penſion from the French treaſury of 60,000 livres.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, March 2.

"The Brabantines have at length ſummitted. The Chancellor had been among the foremoſt to agree to the commands of the Sovereign. The conditions are, however, neither diſgraceful nor unfavourable to the people. All the recruits as they are raiſed in the Low Provinces are brought here, and trained and diſciplined; ſo that the city begins to look very warlike. All the levies will not, however be ſent to Germany, ſome of them will be incorporated among the corps now ſtationed in Flanders.

March 27. Although no American Agent is ſtationed at the court of Liſbon, we underſtand that a treaty of commerce has been agitated through the means of Mr. Adams, with the Portugueſe and the United States The only obſtacle to its accompliſhments reſpects the introduction of American wheat into Portugal and the eſtabliſhment of a free port into one of the weſtern iſlands.

Theſe are points anxiouſly ſtipulated on the part of Congreſs, but declared by the Portugueſe Government to be incompatible with the treaties in exiſtence with other powers, who are unqueſtionably to enjoy whatever may be conceded by any ſubſequent arrangements. The pride of that court ſeems a little hurt by the diſreſpect which has been ſhewn to it by the Americans, and the Queen jocularly obſerves, that as ſhe was always a whig in her heart, the United States, in their rage for appointing Envoys and Ambaſſadors, might have favoured her with a viſit.

By the laſt mail from France intelligence was received (the authenticity as well as the probability of which, however, is doubted) that the French court had juſt received an overland expreſs from India, with the important advice, that in the beginning of December laſt on the arrival of the accounts ſent from England of the likelihood of a rupture with France, the Governour of Madras took ſudden poſſeſſion of Pondicherry.

The above paragraph is copied from a paper of yeſterday, but notwithſtanding the doubts expreſſed as to its authenticity and probability, the following confirmation of it we have received from a correſpondent on whoſe veracity we can rely:

Authentic intelligence has been received by adminiſtration, that Sir Archibald Campbell took Pondicherry in three days after the arrival of the Courier, who carried the diſpatches announcing a war with France. How the French Cabinet may reliſh this, we pretend not to ſay;—of the fact we have no doubt.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Feb. 7.

"Four American veſſels are arrived in the Porte with cargoes of rice, which ſell much cheaper than either the Egyptian or Italian rice, notwithſtanding the length of the paſſage. Theſe ſhips, whoſe cargoes are about 1000 tons, will be cleared directly, and ſent back for the ſame commodity, on account of the government, who buy all the corn and grain they can lay hands on. The Vizir Aly Achmet Baſſani, is preparing to ſet off for the army in Muldavia, with a reinforcement of men, and ſome purſes of gold to be diſtributed among the ſoldiers. The Imperialiſts on that part made great ſtrides, but our army is now ſo ſtrong as muſt give them a very ſevere check ſhortly. Public prayers are put up in all the moſques for ſucceſs on the war. The Grand Seignior, with his attendants, went yeſterday to the moſque of San Sophia, under the royal banner, where a grand ſervice was performed which took up ſeven hours; during which the Empevor of the Ottomans was never off his knees, and lay proſtrate great part of the time."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, Feb. 9.

"On the 20th inſtant, John Downs, Eſq; inſpector of Exciſe, aſſiſted by Mr. Francis Hayes, Land C. Officer, Mr. Campbell, Gauger, and a detachment of two companies of the 27th regiment, with two field pieces of the Royal Iriſh Artillery, under command of Major Gillman, proceeded to the diſtrict of Ennis, to attack the caſtle of Ogonnelly, commonly called Gibraltar, in which was carried on an immenſe diſtillery theſe four years paſt, in open defiance of the laws. On the morning of the 21ſt, Mr. Downs appeared with the party before the caſtle, when Major Gillman, from his military knowledge, placed the cannon to ſuch advantage, that they ſurrendered without a ſhot being fired. In the caſtle was found one of the moſt compleat diſtilleries, either public or private, in this kingdom; conſiſting of one large ſtill, one head, and two worms, with ſeveral thouſand gallons of pot ale and ſtrong-ings, which were totally deſtroyed; the ſtill, head, and worms were, with difficulty, got out of the caſtle, owing to the ſituation of it, as it is built in the river Shannon, about 100 yards from the ſhore, and is ſurrounded by water, of at leaſt four feet in depth, and the entrance into it, is eighteen feet high from the ſurface of the water. After demoliſhing the diſtillery, they returned with the ſeizure, and arrived here on the 23d inſt. and lodged it in his Majeſty's ſtores."

A correſpondent from Flanders writes "In my tour through the Auſtrian low countries, from Bruſſels to this place (Oſtend) I met with ſcarce any thing elſe but recruiting parties beating up for ſoldiers to form new regiments for the Emperor's ſervice in Germany, whither they are ſent in parties of 100, as they are picked up."

The ſame letters adviſe, that the Bey of Tetuan, on the Barbary coaſt, was full of armed ſhips belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, which were about to ſail on ſome ſecret expedition in favour of the Ottoman Porte; and that all the other Barbary ſtates were fitting out cruizers for the ſame purpoſe.

The Spaniards are beginning their old game in the Weſt-Indies, and on the Continent of South America, among the Britiſh logwood cutters, whom they are reſolved not to leave unmoleſted. It was a ſimilar conduct brought on the war in 1744, which broke out ſuddenly; Jamaica, in its preſent defenceleſs ſtate, would be a precious *morceau* for the Houſe of Bourbon.

The Spaniards ſtill feel their repulſion before Gibraltar ſo keenly, that not a ſhip is permitted to clear out of Cadiz, Malaga, or any other of their ports for that garriſon. They therefore clear out for Ceuta, and ſmuggle in their goods through that channel.

As a further proof of the enmity of the Spaniards, they will not ſuffer the poſt to paſs as uſual by land, through the gate of the Spaniſh line, but have a boat ſtationed for that purpoſe, near the ſaid gate; and when the mail arrives, they hoiſt a flag of truce, as does alſo the boat from the Engliſh garriſon, meeting each other half way, and exchanging the reſpective mails.

Sealed orders and inſtructions for his Majeſty's Naval and Military commander and Governour in the Weſt-Indies, were ſent off in the late diſpatches, which are to be forwarded by the Aurora frigate.

DUBLIN, FEB. 25.

AT the commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer held at the court of King's bench laſt week, a trial came on which intereſted every ſpectator in behalf of an unfortunate negro man, who was the proſecutor. It appeared in evidence upon oath, that this negro had been one of Captain Cooke's crew, in his voyages round the world, &c. whoſe ſhare of prize money amounted to one thouſand pounds, which however was reduced to three hundred pounds, and ſeeing himſelf ſo far reduced, he became a waiter to an inn in England, where he remained for ſome time, having lodged 150l. in the Bank of England, and the remainder in Liverpool ſecurities; however, prompted by curioſity, he reſolved to ſee Ireland, for which purpoſe he took a ſeat in a ſtage to Scotland, and was ſhipwrecked upon the Iriſh coaſt, by which he loſt his all, ſave only paper ſecurities for 150l. and in this melancholy ſituation he arrived at the Broad-Stone, upon Glaſnevin road, about five weeks ago, when being much fatigued after walking fifty-ſix miles, he met a man whom he aſked for lodging and refreſhment; the man enquired of the negro if he had any money? He anſwered in the negative, but ſaid he had papers; which the fellow had ingenuity enough to have inſpected; and finding them of value, he led this unfortunate, fatigued ſtranger through many bye places, till at length he brought him to Fordam's alley, in the Liberty, where he knocked him down and robbed him; and in this deplorable ſituation left this wretched creature, penyleſs, jaded, unknown; a paſſenger touched with compaſſion took him up, learned his ſtory, and in a few days this horrid miſcreant, as if pointed out by the finger of Providence, was apprehended; and, upon the proſecution of the wretched negro, whoſe teſtimony was delivered in the moſt affecting manner, was condemned to be hanged—The recorder, touched with compaſſion for this diſtreſſed creature, humanely ſet forward a ſubſcription in the court for his relief: Indeed his ſtory was ſo truly pitiable as to call forth a tear of ſympathy from every perſon who heard it.

LONDON, March 12.

AT length it is solemnly decreed by the HIGHER POWERS, to subdue *per fas, et nefas* the *liberty of the press*—and who so proper as JOHNY WILKES *to forge the fetters*, so powerfully ordained for what was once the GOD of his idolatry!

The *liberty of the press bill* will be drawn upon the new principle *legal ambiguity*; so that its baneful object will be reserved for a *declaratory bill* to accomplish!

Mr. HUME, in his history of England, has this passage, vol. VIII. page 53a, relative to the press—"The *liberty of the press* did not even commence with the revolution—It was not till 1695 that the RESTRAINTS were taken off, to the great DISPLEASURE of the King and his MINISTERS."—This grand bulwark of English freedom, will, however, *expire* within the period of one *century*, unless a becoming resistance is made to the meditated encroachments now on foot.

The *Abbe Reynal*, in his history of the Indies, furnishes the opposite quotation, relative to the peculiar liberty of the press—"Will a single (English) citizen, left on his own strength, ever venture to strive against the power——always formidable——of those who govern? Will he not be necessarily crushed by their oppression?—This would undoubtedly be the case, were it not for the *indefinite liberty of the press!*"

Mr. *De Lolme*, the ingenious writer of the celebrated tract on the *Constitution of England*, is at this time in London, and by no means in a situation suitable to such great merit:—St. *Evremond* oppressed, and driven from his native country, received from *Charles* II. a pension of 300l. a year. This ingenious advocate for the rights of mankind, and who has commented, in particular, on the Constitution of this country, ought not to be suffered to wear away his life in *penury!*

The celebrated Mr. De Lolme in one of the annotations in his elegant treatise on "the Constitution of England," thus expresses himself:—"If at any time dangerous changes were to take place in the English Constitution, the pernicious tendency of which the people were not able at first to discover,—restrictions on the liberty of the press, and on the power of juries, will give the first information!"

The Ambassador from the United Provinces, is at length arrived in London; but, after the ministerial parade of the grand treaty we were to expect is Excellency, it seems, came away in such a hurry, that he forgot to put it in his pocket.

Lord Cornwallis certainly represented to the Ministry, that upon his arrival in India, he found the affections of the tributary Princes so much estranged from the English by the *oppressive treatment* they have experienced, that till their attachment could be recovered, a military power was necessary to secure to the company their territories through the country.

BOSTON, May 12.

YESTERDAY night, about 7 o'clock in the morning, a flash of lightning struck the south west end of the building on Capt. Harris's wharf, at Charlestown. By the appearance of its effects, it first attached the rails on the top of the house, then forcing a hole near the roof, entered the chamber, and burst off a large piece of board at the side near the ridge pole; it then made its exit at the N. W. eave, opening it two or three inches, and passing down the side, split a large post, which supported the corner of the house; then entering the ground threw out an iron wedge and some spikes which lay buried about nine inches near the post. In its course through the chamber it passed into a large stone jug, which it burst, and a musquet contiguous to the jug had part of its brass guard melted.

The next day, in the afternoon, we had another thunder storm. The lightning struck a chimney of the house of Captain Cobb, at the south part of this town, which shattered the bricks around; but did no further damage.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, January 20.

THE St. Gartrude, a Spanish frigate, commanded by M. Fouguion, arrived here from Cadiz the 16th of September with the whole sum of money owing to this regency by the King of Spain since the month of April, for all Spanish slaves, and the money which M. de Espilly had promised to many chiefs of this regency but had not given them.

"By the same frigate the Dey has sent back many presents to the Catholic King, and has charged the Spanish consul to go and present them to his Majesty from him. They consist of three stallions and three Barbary mares, richly caparisoned, with saddles embroidered with gold, and housings of gold cloth; two lions, two tygers, an hyæna, four antelopes, and two ostriches; six fusils inlaid with coral, six pair of pistols, four hatagans, or Turkish sabres, one of them mounted with gold, besides many woollen covers, silk girdles, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

THursday last a calf exactly five months old, belonging to Jacob Hiltzheimer, Esqr. of this city, weighed in the presence of a number of gentlemen, 624lb.

As a matter of curiosity, and to excite emulation among the farmers, we insert its weight at several ages, which may be depended on as accurate, viz.

At 1 day old,	118lb.
18 days,	162
38	223
40	309
62	351
75	397
89	435
104	469
150	624 as above.

No extraordinary means of forcing the growth was used, and it sucked the milk of one cow only.

We are assured, that the French squadron may be expected to arrive at Boston, about the 1st of July, to continue there two or three months. It will be nearly of the same force as that under Le Viscount Beaumont, and will be commanded by Mons. De Senneville.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this Town, dated February 2, 1788.

I HAVE much satisfaction in informing you, that the Laws constituted by the Federal Covention, have made a great noise in Europe—In England they are so much admired, that they have been printed, and are profitable to the printer. Every body praises them, but more than they otherways would, did they not flatter their Laws, which they esteem the most perfect. In France, they are highly esteemed also, and the sentiments upon them more liberal:—The Parliaments of France, but particularly that of Paris, for some time past have endeavoured to clip the wings of their monarch, to prevent his high flights, and in fact have lately succeeded in their attempts, by establishing laws upon more liberal principles than heretofore. Since the American revolution, they have been seeking after something, and at last, like a divine charm, have met with that which opens their eyes, restores them to light; the late laws, of which we are speaking, have produced those effects; they have been before the Parliament of Paris as a model of wisdom, to be copied after; they were there amply discussed, and most ably defended by a majority of the house; however, there was one member violent in his oppositions; but from one of his speeches you will find that prejudice influenced him. "Do you think," says he, "Gentlemen, that an old nation, like this, will take for its model the laws of an infant country, which does not yet know how to carry the bread to its mouth: No!" This you see is ridiculous, and not only repugnant to the opinions of some of the greatest politicians, but even to nature and common sense; and contradicted by innumerable facts, many of which were pointed out to him, the next day, by the Count De Mirabeau, who took an opportunity of exposing him in the public papers, and therefore of extolling America to the stars, by saying that, in less than thirty years, it would become the most renowned Empire of the four parts of the world; and this I can tell you, is a very general opinion. The objections here to the Constitution are, that the Presidents ought not to be chosen during their good behaviour, but for a certain time only, that the honour may not be a matter of too much contention, which would generally be the cause of bloodshed, slaughter, anarchy and confusion; that the Executive and Legislative powers ought to be separated, and that there should be a bill of rights. The states of Holland, sensible of the rising progress of America, from considering its resources, its commerce, and the disposition of its inhabitants, have offered Congress, through the hands of Mr. Jefferson, the American Ambassador at Paris, a loan of £. 80,000 sterling, to be delivered as soon as there is a permanent government established,—certain that their money will be more secure in the American funds, than in any other whatever. Their reasoning is sensible, and founded upon just principles. They say, that America is large and extensive, and must soon become opulent from its commerce: That since the peace, they have sunk eight millions of their debt, and have still a principal to sink the capital entirely, that which no other country whatever, thinks of, and that after that is once accomplished, America will be one of the most free and unembarrassed nations in the Universe. To give you an idea more particularly of the opinions of the Hollanders, an American gentleman had purchased a number of Continental certificates, at 12 per Ct. with which he went to Holland, not expecting to make any thing by them; but when he arrived there, he found the inhabitants so well disposed towards the Americans, and having so good an opinion of their property, that he sold his certificates at 60 per Ct to the amount of £. 150,000 sterling.—This you may depend upon as a fact, for I have it from the best authority".

May 20. On Saturday evening last a most daring robbery was committed, aggravated by the horrid circumstance of murder: Two villians applied to John De Course, skipper of a small boat, bound to Chester town for a passage, which was granted them—the boat left the wharf late in the afternoon, and when she had got a little below the fort, the villians threw the man at helm overboard; the skipper being then below in the cabin, and coming up to render him assistance, possibly not knowing the circumstance of his being thrown over, was stooping to get a rope to heave to him, when one of the villians struck him on the back of the head with an axe, once or twice, which put an end to his existence: The person in the water had by this time, swam along side, and begged so earnestly for his life, that he was taken on board and confined below. After the villians had plundered the cabin to the amount of 100 dollars, or upwards, they then ran the boat up Patapsco river into Ridgeley's cove, about half a mile from the town, and made their escape. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the news reached the town, when the constables and watch were dispatched in search of them. Several persons were apprehended on suspicion, but we do not learn whether any of them have been concerned in the murder. Among the suspicious characters taken up, was the noted Cassidy, who was pardoned last summer, from merited death, on condition of being banished forever from the state.

A subscription has been opened in this town for the purpose of raising two hundred dollars, to be offered as a reward for apprehending the perpetrators of the above mentioned murder——Upwards of fifty pounds has been already subscribed on this occasion.

LEXINGTON, March 27.

ON Saturday evening, the 22d instant, some time after night, a party of about seven Indians knocked at the door of the widow Shanks, (living on Townsend, a branch of Licking) and demanded entrance, which was denied them; they then set fire to the house, and by that means forced the family out, four of which fell a sacrifice to their savage fury, one taken prisoner, the rest escaped. The snow falling that night enabled the inhabitants to follow them; they came up with them the next day, killed one and wounded another, the rest escaped, leaving all their baggage. The prisoner they tomahawked just before the white people came up with them; one other Indian was found dead near where they committed the murder, supposed to have been killed by a young man whom they killed the evening before.

March 28. Yesterday evening the Indians caught hold of a young mans bridle as he was riding along a small path on Elkhorn, near where they had taken a negro a few days ago; it being dark, he slipt off his horse, and made his escape.

RICHMOND, May 29.

A LETTER from Glocester, in England, of February 9, says—"A remarkable experiment in husbandry was tried last spring, by one Mr. Carpenter, of Cheltenham.—In the beginning of March he sowed about six acres of wheat, which turned out an exceeding good crop and was fit to reap within nine days of that sowed at the usual time. The land was a light sandy soil, and had been laid down with turneps, which were fed off with sheep during the winter."

The following is part of a letter from Leghorn. dat. Jan 16—"I shall now give you an account of the escape of some Portuguese from Algiers. The whole crew consisted of the Captain mate and ten men. They were taken about three weeks since carried into Algiers, and thrown into a loathsome prison where they almost starved. Hearing they were to be sent up the country into slavery, they contrived their escape in the following manner.—Some of them pretended to be ill and called to the man that kept the gate for assistance. He no sooner entered than they secured him, tied his hands and feet, and locked him into the room they were confined in. Having taken the keys from him, they let themselves out, securing the door that he might not get out to follow them. They went immediately down to the harbour, where they found a small vessel in which they put to sea without provisions or water; but providence so ordered it, that they had a fair wind to this place. When they arrived they were obliged to be brought on shore on mens backs. Great care is taken of them. It is impossible to express how joyful they are that they have escaped out of the hands of the Barbarians."

On Saturday evening last between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, some unknown villians entered the store of Messrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, by cutting a pannel out of one of the front windows, and robbed them of calicoes and linen to the amount of fifty or sixty pounds. On the same evening the store of Mr. Livingston was broke into, and his drawer rifled of a considerable quantity of cash. The town of Alexandria having been for some months past infested with a band of robbers, it is highly probable that some of the same gang have paid a visit to Richmond, and there is a great probability that they were the perpetrators of both robberies which happened in this city on the above-mentioned evening. It is therefore highly necessary that the citizens of all denominations should take warning from those two instances to be on their guard; and exert themselves to bring to justice such attrocious offenders to the community.

WONDERFUL INTELLIGENCE copied from a St. Kitts paper; Roseway, Dominica, February 3. By the latest advices from America, we learn, that the whole state of Rhode Island is to be sold to a private citizen of Georgia, by private contract, and that Congress have resolved to apply the purchase money to pay off the national debt.

On Wednesday evening last departed this life Mrs. SARRAH RONALD, the amiable consort of Andrew Ronald, Esquire, after a lingering illness, which she bore with a Christian fortitude, she was blest with a natural sweetness of temper and goodness of heart, an affectionate wife, a kind mistress, and an indulgent parent. Her remains were attended to the Church yard, by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, whose countenances shewed the affliction they were under for the loss of so accomplished a woman.

THE HAY MARKET INN

in this city, will be discontinued after the 1st of June next, that tenement being let to a private family. The stables however will be kept open as usual—The great attention that are paid to those stables, the constant stock of excellent forage, straw, green food, and good attendance afforded them, it is conceived will be sufficient to merit that custom which they have hitherto shared so great a proportion of in this place.

EXPRESSES, HACKNEY COACHES, and HORSES, to hire when called for.

The ICE-HOUSE at this place can supply ice (that salutary luxury for the summer) at 6d. per pound. It may be transported any distance without any material dissolution, either on horseback or in a carriage, by being wrapped in a blanket or other woollen cloth, to exclude the air, and by being kept in the same cloth in a cellar. The quantity of six or eight pounds, will last a moderate family a week, to cool liquor and render their butter hard.

J. PRYOR.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, May 14, 1788.

The SWEEPSTAKE

for the SILVER BOWL, will be run for over the upper Richmond course, on the 30th instant: and on the succeeding day, the TOWN and COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, free for any horse, mare, &c. Three mile heats, weight for age, 9st 4lb. the standard.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE LAWS,

Passed last SESSION.

VIRGINIA to wit:

By his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esquire Governor of the Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a remonstrance to the General Assembly hath been delivered to the Executive by the President of the Honorable Court of Appeals, declaring, among other things "That the constitution, and the "act, intituled, "An act establishing District Courts," "are in opposition and cannot exist together; that the "former must controul the latter; and that the said "Court ought not to do any thing officially in the exe-"cution of an act, which appears to be contrary to "the spirit of the constitution." And it hath been moreover adjudged by the said Court, that clerks of the district courts ought not now to be appointed for reasons contained in the said remonstrance, which the said Court have requested to be laid before the General Assembly at their first session.

AND whereas an opportunity as early as possible ought to be given to the Legislature, to revise the said act, and examine the proceedings of the said Court, according to the standard of constitutional rights.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, to call the General Assembly to meet at the public buildings in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 23d day of June next.—And the several Senators and Delegates are hereby required then and there to meet, in order to consult concerning the premises.

Seal

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Commonwealth the twelfth.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

☞ The several Printers in this state are requested to insert the foregoing proclamation in their papers.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,—The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, *printer, Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

THE partnership of STEWART & CORREY joiners, being dissolved the first day of April last. All those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those who have any demands against them to make them known that they may be settled and paid, for which purpose, the house and shop, they occupied in this city, together with a variety of finished work in their line, household furniture, &c. &c. belonging to the said concern, will be sold by auction on the premises, on the third Monday in June next, being Henrico Court day. The terms willbe made known on the day of sale by.

CHARLES STEWART.

Richmond, May 19, 1788.

VIRGINIA, *to wit*:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in RICHMOND, the 21st of November 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.

against

DAVID GRIFFETH and JOHN HARVIE, Esquire. Defendants.

THE defendant David Griffeth not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)

GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, the 21st of Nov. 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.

against

ARTHUR DUFF, Defendant.

THE defendant ARTHUR DUFF, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)

GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

RICHMOND, May 20, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to William Allen, late of this city, Printer, are desired to call on Doctor Adams, and discharge their accounts, and those who have claims against him, will please apply and receive payment.

MEDICINES
JUST IMPORTED
From LONDON,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
HUNT & ADAMS,
At their WAREHOUSE

In *Richmond* and *Williamsburg*, *viz.*

ALOES Barbadoes.
——Succotreni.
——Heppetic.
Arsenick white.
——Yellow.
Anniseeds.
Adams Tincture of red Bark.
Anderson's Scots Pills.
Antimony Crude.
Bark Peruvian.
——Red ditto.
Balsam of Tolu.
——Fryars.
——Peru.
——Sulphur.
British oil.
Bateman's Drops.
Balsam Capivi.
——Honey.
—— Turlingtons.
Brimstone.
Borox.
Cephalick Snuff.
Cantharides.
Cinnamon.
Chinæ Root.
Caustic Common.
——Lunar.
Colombo Root.
Calomel pl
Camomile Flowers.
Camphor.
Crem Tartar.
Cochineal.
Court Plaister.
Daffys Elixir.
Dr. Huxam's Tincture of Bark with printed directions.
Dragons Blood.
Emetic Tartar.
Elixir Vitriol and.
——Aloes
——Paragoric.
——Stoughton's
Extract Gentian.
Goulard's
Hemlock.
Ether Vitriol.
Flower Sulphur.
Benjamin.
Glauber Salts.
Gum Arabic.
Ammoniadem.
Elimi.
Assafœtidæ.
Dragon.
Juniper.
Myrrh.
Opium.
Guaiacum.
Ipecacuana powd.
Isinglass.
Jalap.
Jesuits Bark.
Lavend drops.
Laudanum liquid.
Magnesia.
Manna Flake
Common.
Mercury Præcip, red.
White Rhubarb.
Mercury Corrosive Sublimate.
Nitre Purified.
Opium.
Orris Root.
Oil Anniseed.
Castor.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Lavender.
Mace.
Mustard Seed.
Nutmegs.
Origanum.
Peppermint.
Vitriol.
Juniper.
Carui.
Thyme.
Pills ex Duobus.
Cochia.
Dr. Hoopers.
Plaisters Diaculum.
Drawing.
Sticking.
Strengthing.
Sal Volatile.
Hartshorn Volat.
Ammon Crude.
Spermacæte.
Smelling bottles for the head ach—cut and plain with Salts
Spirit Nitri sweet.
Vitriol.
Sarsaparilla.
Scammony.
Senna.
Sago.
Sugar of Lead.
Syringes.
Tooth Powder.
Brushes.
Tincture Myrrh.
Turmerick Root.
Valerian ditto
Vitriol white and blue.
Verdigrease.
Volatile salt of vinegar for the head ach, fainting or hysteric fits.
Patent Medicines of all sorts and Druggs.
Perfumery, &c.

SNUFF & TOBACCO,
Manufactured in the best manner.
And Sold very Reasonably.

For London,

THE
JASON,
Captain THOMAS HALL,

AN exceeding fine British built ship, with a Mediterranean pass, will take in tobacco with liberty of consignment at six pounds ten shillings sterling per ton. delivered at the ships side. As great part of her cargo is already engaged, it is expected she will take her departure in a very short time. Those who are desirous of shipping in her, may apply to the Captain on board the ship at Norfolk, or the subscriber.

RICHARD HANSON.

Petersburg, May 16, 1788.

RICHMOND, May 13, 1788.

THE partnership of DUNLAP & HAYES, printers, being this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Geographical & Topographical
HISTORY
OF
AMERICA.

CONTAINING, exclusive of the history of South America, a descriptive account of the Thirteen United States generally and individually, by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq;

CONTENTS,

The history of South-America.
The history of North-America.
The history of the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete a treatise of such importance.

This part may necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American Independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at this hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality, or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this history shall consist of four or more volumes, each containing 400 pages printed on fine paper, octavo, and composed in a new letter—

II. That two volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, for which they are to pay 3 dollars, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing—These volumes will contain a map of the world.

III. That the third volume shall then go to press, and be delivered to the subscribers for one dollar each—To contain a map of the Thirteen United States.

IV. The fourth volume to be delivered on the payment of one dollar, and to contain a map of the Western Territory.

V. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials which may render this work voluminous, gentlemen, disposed to support the continuation of the history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

The first volume will be prepared for publication with all possible dispatch, by Messrs. Prichard & Hall, in Philadelphia.

N B. This history will be embellished with a variety of engravings laid down from the new history of Mexico, by the ABBE D' FRANCESCO SAVIERO CLAVIGERO, translated from the Italian by Doctor Cullen. This work is not yet known on the continent.

☞ *The friends and correspondents of Messrs. Donald and Burton, of London, are hereby respectfully informed that*

The BOWMEN,
Captain BUTLER,—and
PROVIDENCE,
Captain COSSINS,

Are now loading in James river, for London, to their address.

The CÆSAR, Captain Atkinson, and FRIENDS ADVENTURE, Captain Dunlop, are daily expected. This last ship will deliver the goods she has on board for James river, at Norfolk, and directly proceed to West-Point, on York river, where she will load. Gentlemen who have goods in her will be so obliging as to lodge orders with their friends at Norfolk, to have them entered, that the ship may meet with dispatch. She is a fine new American built vessel, 400 hogsheads burthen.

I have several elegant CARRIAGES, a few pipes Madeira wine, quarter casks Sherry, Burlington pork in barrels, and an assortment of SPRING GOODS, which I will sell low for cash or tobacco.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, May 6, 1788.

ALGERINES.

THE Society established in the City of Philadelphia, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the states of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution, to extend their attention to every species of slavery, they have appointed a committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief, to their distressed brethern. The committee therefore take this public method, of requesting intelligence from the owners of the captured vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those states.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention; and it being the cause of humanity, they request this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the news-papers on the continent.

James Pemberton,	Thomas Harrison,
Jonathan Penrose,	Francis Bailey,
Tench Coxe,	Thomas Wistar,
Richard Wells,	John Oldden,
Nicholas Collins,	Caleb Lownes,
William Rogers,	Casper W. Haines,
Samuel P. Griffits.	

POETRY.

THE YEAR.

JANUARY.

LO! My fair, the morning lazy,
Peeps abroad from yonder hill;
Phœbus rises red and hazy,
Frost has stop'd the village mill.

FEBRUARY.

All round her looks sad and dreary;
Fast the flaky snow descends:
Yet the red breasts chirrup cheery,
While the nittend lass attends.

MARCH.

Rise the winds, and rocks the cottage,
Thaws the roof and wets the path;
Dorcas cooks the savory pottage
Smokes the cake upon the hearth.

APRIL.

Sunshine intermits, with ardor,
Shades fly swiftly o'er the fields;
Showers revive the drooping verdure,
Sweets the sunny uplands yields.

MAY.

Pearly beams the eye of morning:
Child! Forbear the deed unbless'd!
Hawthorn every hedge adorning,
Pluck the flower--but spare the nest!

JUNE.

School-boys in the brooks disporting,
Spend the sultry hour of play;
While the nymphs and swain are courting,
Seated on the new-made hay.

JULY.

Maids with each a guardian lover,
While the vivid lightning flies;
Hastening to the nearest cover,
Clasps their hands before their eyes.

AUGUST.

See the reapers, gleaners, dining,
Seated on the shady grass;
O'er the gate the squire reclining,
Wanton eyes each ruddy lass.

SEPTEMBER.

Hark! A sound like distant thunder,
Murderer, may thy malice fail!
Torn from all they love asunder,
Widow'd birds around us wail.

OCTOBER.

Now Pomona pours her treasure,
Leaves autumnal strew the ground,
Plenty crowns the market measure,
While the mill runs briskly round.

NOVEMBER.

Now the giddy rites of Comus,
Crown the hunter's dear delight.
Ah! The year is flitting from us,
Bleak the day, and drear the night.

DECEMBER.

Bring more wood, and set the glasses,
Join, my friends, our Christmas cheers;
Come, a catch!—and kiss the lasses—
Christmas comes but once a year.

A Great Bargain!

FOR SALE, a tract of land, in Prince Edward county, lying on the south side of Buffalo river, and within a half mile of Hampden-Sidney College. It is well watered, and timbered with oak and hickory, suitable to the culture of tobacco, wheat or corn; there is on the land two plantations fresh cleared, and in good order, sufficient to work eight hands, a young apple and peach orchard, very promising. I will sell the whole, or divide it into two parts to suit the purchasers, take negroes and cash in payment. One third of the purchase paid down, the remainder in two years. Any person that wants a bargain, apply in time, that they may know the terms, and view the same.

JOHN PRICE.

The subscriber having just arrived here from Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the public, that he has for several years past infallibly cured the bite of

A MAD DOG,

As numbers of the citizens of Philadelphia and the neighbouring states can testify it. My ancestors for upwards of 130 years did successfully practice the same cures in Great Britain, when the ablest Physicians there, after exerting their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unfortunate as to meet with such a fatal disaster, may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to SAMUEL GOODMAN, residing with Mr. GEOTWORTHY STEPHENSON, at the back of Dabney Miller's tavern, on Shockoe Hill.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1788.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP

BRITSON,

JOHN CURWEN, Master.

A REMARKABLY strong British built vessel, has a Mediterranean pass, is intended to sail in eight weeks, and will take in tobacco at Norfolk, to the address of Messrs CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, at the low freight of six pounds sterling per ton, forwarded to my care. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.

ROBERT HAYES.

☞ Who has for sale,

A QUANTITY of

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT;

LOOSE and in SACKS.

Norfolk, May 13, 1788.

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff.
against
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants usual place of residence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of York Hampton, in the borough and county of York, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse in the county and borough aforesaid.

A Copy.

ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extensive

PASTURAGE,

Well enclosed, on the FALLS PLANTATION, for such as choose to send HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to

THO. CARTER, *Overseer.*

Manchester, May 7, 1788.

APRIL 21, 1788.

WHEREAS William Meriwether, of the county of Louisa, hath in consideration of value to him by me paid, contracted with the subscriber of the county of Cumberland, as will appear by a certain writing under his hand and seal, dated the 9th day of June 1787, to convey to me or my heirs or assigns, certain lands hereafter discribed, or so much thereof, as shall be valued by persons named in the said contract, to the amount of nine hundred and seventeen pounds, which sum the said Meriwether is justly indebted to me, and whereas the said Meriwether has evaded all attempts I have heretofore made to procure a valuation of the said lands, I do hereby give notice to him the said Meriwether, and all other persons whatsoever, that I have directed my agent in the western country to call on the persons named in the said contract, viz. Robert Mosby, Alexander Scott Bullit, Richard Terrel, James Overton, Gabriel Madison, Alexander Brackenridge, Col. Cox, Benjamin Pope, John Fowler, and Robert Todd, or any three of them, to value the said lands, notice whereof, I have also directed to be published in the Lexington papers. I do forewarn all persons from purchasing any of the said lands, as I am determined to prosecute the said William Meriwether for a good title to the same agreeable to valuation.

500 acres part of a tract of 3000 acres lying on Goose creek, surveyed in the name of James Meriwether, in Jefferson county.

1900 acres on Gee's creek, a branch of Bashers's creek, surveyed in the name of John Overton and Nathan Read, in the same county, but now Nelson.

750 acres on Simpson's creek, surveyed in the name W. Meriwether, same county, now Nelson.

750 acres on Elk creek, a branch of Salt river, surveyed in the name of William Meriwether, in the same county.

3331 acres part of a tract of 500 acres in Lincoln county, on Elk Horn creek, surveyed in the name of James Meriwether.

500 acres part of a tract of 2900 acres on Harrod's creek, in Jefferson county, entered or surveyed in the name of William Meriwether.

3331 acres part of a tract of 1200 acres lying on Cartwright's creek, in Jefferson county, now Nelson county, entered in the name of William Meriwether.

R. JAMES.

Just Imported,

From London, and to be sold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,

Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—History of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Tristram Shandy.—Chinese Tales.—The Sisters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joseph Andrews.—Parliamentary Register for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Fashionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Universal do. for 1785 and 86.—Westminster do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furnished with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with case and spare strings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Also a variety of Songs, set to music.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of last session of Assembly.*

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPŒNAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.